

extremity rests on the pebble, the entire length has been computed by allowing two thirds for the inner and one third for the outer portion, reckoning the total thickness of the sponge from the pebble to the summit of the aculeation as above stated. The position of the vents must also be taken as provisional; for I have never seen one with an unmistakably defined margin and only the "tubular prolongations" above mentioned, which, having been broken off at the extremities, may after all *not* have been tubularly prolonged vents.

In several sponges there is a subskeleton-spicule, which presents two or three spines at one or both ends (*ex. gr.* Pl. XV. figs. 25, *b*, 29, *b*, and 28, *a*), which so far are like the fissurate ends of the spicule in *Hymenaphia verticillata*; and this often passes into ends which are inflated and spined all over in other species. The remarkable spiculation of *Hymenaphia verticillata* has necessitated this long description.

[To be continued.]

XXVIII.—*On a new Genus and Species of Collembola from Kerguelen Island.* By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P.

AMONG the Thysanura submitted to me by Mr. Eaton was a form of the *Lipuridæ*, which I propose to dedicate to M. Tullberg, who has so largely contributed to our knowledge of this group.

Genus TULLBERGIA, n. g.

Corpus elongatum. Antennæ non clavatæ, quadriarticulatæ. Organa postantennalia transversa. Unguiculi inferiores nulli. Spinæ anales magnæ.

Tullbergia antarctica, n. sp.

White (colourless in spirit). Skin granular, and with scattered hairs. Ocelli absent (I could see none). Postantennal organ situated directly behind the antenna; it has numerous oval tubercles. Feet with only one claw, and without tenent hairs. Anal spines large and strong; their apex oblique and outwardly prolonged into a somewhat slender triangular point, not acuminate.

Length $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Common in wet moss on hill-sides and low ground in the neighbourhood of Observatory Bay, Royal Sound.